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SOURCE Polish newspapers as indicated, (Information requested.)

POLISH CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION INCREASED

POLISH SALT INDUSTRY -- Rzeczpospolita, No 34, 4 Feb. 49

Active salt works in Poland are in the south and north. In the south, salt works are operating in Wieliczka, Bochnia, and in Zwarycz in the Inowroclaw Powiat. In the northern area salt works are found in Wapno, Ciechocinek, and at the Solno mine, 5 kilometers from Inowroclaw. There are also salt deposits in Gorny Slask between Rybnik and Czesze, and in the last few years deposits have been discovered between Lezyska and Izbica.

According to recent statistics the available salt supply in Poland is as follows: Wieliczka, 27 million tons; Bochnia, 2.1 million tons; Inowroclaw, 81 million tons; Wapno, 22.3 million tons. The deposits in the Kłodawa area have not been adequately investigated. The annual production of dry salt amounts to 457,000 tons.

FOOD PRODUCTION UP 80 PERCENT -- Rzeczpospolita, No 31, 1 Feb 49

The state food industry is one characterized by unusually dynamic development in the last 2 years. Preliminary reports indicate that the value of production of establishments under the Central Administration of the Food Industry increased from 158 million slotys in 1947 to 290 million slotys in 1948 (in 1937 prices) exceeding the plan by 22 percent.

Production in 1948 increased at least 80 percent over 1947. A strong increase was noted beginning with the second half, attributable to the successful development of the oil, potato, and coffee industries, which in 1947 had difficulty in securing raw materials.

In 1948 239,000 tons of foods were produced by fire associations. The oil industry, whose production constitutes nearly 50 percent of the total food industry production, takes first place. Its most important products were: unrefined oil, 32,000 tons; refined oil, 29,000 tons; margarine, 14,000 tons.

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Imports of raw materials for the oil industry were greater in 1948 and deliveries more regular. Increased domestic supply also helped greatly in its development in 1948. Domestic production of oleaginous plants is still not sufficient to supply the industry and production is greatly dependent on imports. The plan for 1948 estimated that the industry would use 60,000 tons of imported and 10,000 tons of domestic oleaginous seed for processing. Before the war, imports were 50,000 tons and domestic raw materials about 120,000 tons. With the planned increase in domestic production of rapeseed, this situation should change. In 1949 the harvest has been contracted for from 90,000 hectares of rapeseed. If the yield from one hectare is the same as in 1947, 5.9 quintals, this program should furnish the industry with about 53,000 tons of domestic raw materials. Storage space for oleaginous seeds is being expanded in Wielkopolska, in Slask, and in Gdynia.

In 1948 margarine was practically a new item of production in the food industry. In 1947 production amounted to only 852 tons while in 1948 it reached about 14,000 tons. Because of existing difficulties in the production of butter and lard, margarine and refined oils assume importance.

The Association of the Sugar Industry produced about 22,000 tons, chiefly candy and chocolate, 13,300 tons, and mabaroni, 7,000 tons. Because of difficulty of securing cocoa beans, greater stress is laid on chocolate-covered items than on chocolate itself. Candy is in great demand since it costs little more than sugar.

Production of the coffee industry amounted to 37,000 tons, mainly coffee substitute, 23,500 tons, and chicory, 12,000 tons. Chicory was also exported to France, Italy, and Holland, and was one of the more important export items of the food industry. Work of modernizing the Bohm factory in Wloclawek and the Franck Factory in Skawina is in progress and will soon contribute to production.

Production of potato flour increased from 9,600 tons in 1947 to 43,000 tons in 1948; potato syrup, from about 5,900 tons in 1947 to 8,200 in 1948. Potato flour was exported to England, Sweden, and Italy.

Production of the yeast industry in 1948 was 6,500 tons of pressed yeast and baking yeast. Some yeast was exported to Czechoslovakia.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX INCREASED -- Rzeczpospolita, No 40, 10 Feb 49

The latitude and soil of Poland are suitable for the cultivation of flax. The area sown to fibrous plants increased from 8,000 hectares in 1946 to 15,000 in 1947 and to 46,000 hectares in 1948, 43,000 in flax, 3,000 in hemp, which satisfied domestic demand to a considerable extent.

The plan for 1950 calls for 75,000 hectares sown to flax and 7,000 hectares to hemp. It is expected that in 1955, the last year of the six-year plan, 180,000 hectares under cultivation to fibrous plants will be sufficient to supply domestic demand and allow export of considerable quantities of fiber and oakum.

It is planned to build manufacturing plants for the linen industry throughout the country, especially in the area on the right bank of the Wisla, which so far has been industrialized to only a small degree. This would include Bialystok, Olsztyn, Rzeszow, and Lublin Wojewodztwo.

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PORCELAIN PRODUCTS ATTRACT FOREIGN BUYERS -- Zycie Warszawy, No 26, 27 Jan 49

The State Porcelain Factory in Jaworzyna Slaska exceeded the production plan for 1948 by 17 percent. The quality of the product improved and interest was shown by foreign buyers. Export in the first half of 1948 amounted to 10 tons while in the second half it reached 137.5 tons. This factory made shipments to the USSR, England, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, US, Turkey, Palestine, and Sweden.

TERRA COTTA TILES -- Zycie Warszawy, No 40, 10 Feb 49

The only factory in Poland manufacturing terra cotta floor tiles is in Opocznie in Lodz Wojewodstwo. The planned production was estimated at 60,000 cubic meters of tiles, and 17,000 cubic meters on 30 percent, were manufactured in excess of the plan.

In 1948, tiles were exported to Holland, Norway and Australia. The largest domestic consumption was in Warsaw.

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